

TALKING FINANCES.

The McPherson Funding Bill Before the Senate.

Relief for the Talaposa Wreck Sufferers—Increase of Pension for the Widow of Gen. Thomas—The River and Harbor Appropriations—The Cameron Claims Frightened.

St. John's Negotiations With Republicans.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15.—Senator Cameron continues to refuse to make any statement about the St. John matter, saying, however, that the only interest he and St. John had in common was the fact that both are strict temperance men.

A Senator is reported to-day as saying that in time the most conclusive proof of St. John's corruption would be forthcoming. He said that he was on the make from the very moment he accepted the nomination of the Pittsburgh Courier. You may readily see that he was a few days before he consented to run. He at once began a vigorous campaign.

It is said that the prohibitionists, and that their votes would come almost exclusively from the Republican ranks. Every day he does to impress the Republicans with the formidable character of his candidacy. I believe I could count out much difficulty from that there was a conspiracy between St. John and two other certain persons to block the nomination of Cameron. The committee of \$200,000. St. John valued himself high at the start, and was to have gotten \$100,000 in his share, but he was like the fellow who came to Washington to get a consulship, and finally compromised on an old pair of breeches, and a return ticket home. He gradually bid himself down from \$200,000 to \$50,000, and finally came out to the Democrats. Legate was not the only agent that St. John had in the campaign, but the Republican Committee, and it was not Legate who made the trade with the Democratic Committee, but another agent, whose name will come out in time.

An Old Interview With Sherman.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15.—The Baltimore Sun to-day prints the following dispatch from Richmond: Mr. R. M. Sherman, a thoroughly reliable gentleman of this city who was proprietor of a wharf boat at Vicksburg, Miss., at the breaking out of the war, this evening makes public the substance of an interview he had at that period with Major General W. T. Sherman. Mr. Sherman says that he was aroused from sleep one night by Captain Spotts of the steamer Eclipse, who introduced him to Major Sherman, who was then in command of the regulars being transported from the Baltimore and Annapolis line. Sherman said that he was not a soldier, but a civilian, and that he would be kind enough to take charge of the corps of one of my men and have the body decently interred. Mr. Sherman said that he was not a soldier, but a civilian, and that he would be kind enough to take charge of the corps of one of my men and have the body decently interred. Mr. Sherman said that he was not a soldier, but a civilian, and that he would be kind enough to take charge of the corps of one of my men and have the body decently interred.

The Grant Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15.—It is understood here that the Democrats will offer a substitute for the Senate bill retiring General Grant the bill that passed the Senate last year. That bill named General Grant, and is therefore liable to the same objection as that one for which the Fitz John Porter bill was vetoed. They think, they will stand off the Grant matter until the next Congress, and that the Fitz John Porter bill will be passed.

Cameron Alarmed. Reports received here from Harrisburg say that Cameron's friends are a good deal disturbed by the developments of the last twenty-four hours. They are alarmed at the possibility of less strength than was supposed. The placing of the name of Kelly in the field last night has completely upset the matter and there is a belief that Cameron is far from a certainty of success.

River Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day decided to recommend an appropriation of \$100,000 for the New Orleans harbor on the ground that it is a harbor of refuge and the city a great seaport. The recommendation for the appropriations for other harbors on the Mississippi to be made by the Mississippi River Commission will not be considered. An appropriation of \$300,000 is recommended for Big Muddy Shoal, and \$50,000 for the Pensacola River above Chattahoochee.

Important Nominations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15.—The following nominations were made to-day: Wm. A. Richardson, Judge of the Court of Claims, to be Chief Justice of the Court of Claims. John Davis, District of Columbia, to be Judge of the Court of Claims. Mr. Davis is the present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Richardson takes the place of Chief Justice Drake, retired.

Pleased With the Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15.—The members of the Executive Committee appointed by the Mississippi River Convention, are leaving for home to-day, well pleased with the result of their meeting. It increased the appropriations for the Mississippi River, they say, from one to two millions, and developed the fact that the general feeling in behalf of the Mississippi is growing stronger every year.

Hayes' Portrait.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15.—A portrait of ex-President Hayes, painted by Huntington, was received at the White House to-day. It will be hung in the main corridor.

The Swain Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The introduction of testimony in the Swain case has concluded, and the argument will begin to-morrow.

XLVIIIth Congress.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15.—Senator Hale from the Committee on Naval Affairs reported favorably the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States steamer Talaposa, now on the calendar.

Senator Miller of California introduced a bill to increase the pension of the widow of Gen. George A. Thomas from \$200 to \$1,000 a year, the same as the pension already granted the widow of Admiral Farragut. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar.

The House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15.—The Speaker laid before the House an estimate from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for an appropriation of \$10,000, to enable them to maintain public order during the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Washington Monument and the inauguration of the next President. Referred.

The House under the special order, proceeded to the consideration of the McPherson funding bill. Mr. Henry wished to introduce it with a question of consolidation, but the Speaker ruled that such a question could not be raised against a special order. Henry gave notice that he would on Saturday present the Northern Pacific land grant bill for action.

The Chautauqua Assembly.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 15.—At the annual session of the Board of Trustees of the Chautauqua Assembly the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: President by Lewis Miller of Akron; vice-president, Jacob Miller of Canton; F. H. Root of Buffalo, and Clem Studebaker of South Bend, Ind.; secretary, W. A. Dunson of Pittsburg, N. Y.; treasurer, E. A. Skinner of Westfield, N. Y. The meeting was in charge of the report that the Chautauqua Circle Schools of the day, art and languages, and teachers' retreat.

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FOR FIVE MILLIONS.

The Firm of Oliver Bros. & Phillips Suspends Payment.

Failure of the Biggest Iron Manufacturing Firm in Pittsburgh—Their Paper Held Largely by Eastern Banks—Great Excitement in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 15.—The rumors current on the street in regard to the embarrassment of the firm of Oliver Bros. & Phillips, the leading iron manufacturers of this city, seem to have some foundation in fact, but no definite information can be obtained at this time. H. W. Oliver, the senior member of the firm, promises a statement this afternoon. Reports place the liabilities at \$5,000,000, but members of the firm say the assets are more than sufficient to meet all claims.

This afternoon Oliver Bros. & Phillips and the Oliver & Roberts Wire Co., limited, issued the following card to their creditors: "We are to-day compelled to suspend payments and to purpose calling immediately a meeting of those interested, to whom we believe we can show some assets sufficient to pay every dollar of our liabilities." The report of the embarrassment of Oliver Bros. & Phillips, the greatest iron firm in this city, when all its connections are considered, few who like will be surprised, but the extent of the trouble, such an event was recognized as

A BATTLE ON ROOFS.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

[Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.]

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid..... \$9.00

Six months..... 4.50

Three months..... 2.25

One month..... .85

By the week (delivered by carrier)..... .15

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid..... \$1.00

Six months..... .60

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,

515 and 517 Market street.

BRANCH OFFICES:

1500 CHOUTEAU AV.—H. F. A. SPILKER. 2781

CHOUTEAU AV.—MRS. P. QUIGLEY. 2786 MARKET

ST.—JACOB BEFFA. 1515 OLIVE ST.—EXPOSITION

PHARMACY. 3340 OLIVE ST.—M. MAHONEY. 1018

GARRISON AV.—BLANCHY'S PHARMACY. 2358 CARR

ST.—CHAMBERS. 1106 N. SIXTEENTH ST. JOHN

F. MOWE. 1854 CASS AV.—BEN. PARENT'S

1650 S. JEFFERSON AV., cor. Lafayette-HARRIS

A SMITH. 1836 PARK AV.—J. CALLAGHAN. 2100

SIDNEY ST.—E. DU FOUR. 2101 N. THIRTEENTH

ST.—MRS. ISRAEL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1885.

The McGinnis investigation promises to

pan out about as well as the visit of a burglar

to a country editor.

LEGATE'S letter is an undoubted fac-simile;

the writer is a sick family. N. B. The patent

on this joke has run out, and there is no pen-

alty for using it.

AFTER they have prevented the doctors from

advising, the next step the Missouri State

Board of Health will take will be to prevent the

patent medicine firms from advertising.

So LONG as rejected spoliation claims nearly

a hundred years old can be dug up and

passed through Democratic Congresses as a

means of "divvying" the Treasury surplus,

that surplus is not likely to become burden-

some.

The managers of inaugural ball at Washing-

ton have decided to issue 12,000 tickets at \$5

each, and the customary comment from Re-

publican papers may be expected. We believe

that those who pay for the tickets will do so

with their own money.

In a notice of a ball recently given by a Mr.

JOHN CADWALADER of Philadelphia, we notice

that Mr. CADWALADER claims to be a cousin of

Queen VICTORIA. It would be interesting to

know whether Queen VICTORIA claims to be a

cousin of Mr. JOHN CADWALADER.

THE REV. W. F. CAMPBELL of Toronto, Can-

ada, is a defaulter and has absconded into the

States. Turn about is fair play, and we con-

gratulate the country upon getting back a lit-

tle of the money which absconding bank cash-

iers have, with marked unanimity, taken to en-

rich our brothers over the line.

PROVEN credit for the bill to re-district St.

Louis should be given to our fellow-citizen Mr.

JAMES SHAW, who has given the subject

special attention. A lively row will probably

result from the attempt to break up the polit-

ical strongholds of our little tin barons, but it

is only justice that representation should be in

proportion to population.

In the McCoy case the State Board of Health

announced that they had refused a license to

practice to a competent and well educated phy-

sician because he had violated the rules of the

Board. This gives us to understand that the

right of a physician to practice his profession

in Missouri exists only through the permission

of seven other physicians who have absolute

power to make any rules they please and in-

flict any penalties they please for violation of

their rules.

THERE was no gas case pending in Congress

in which our BROADBENT could distinguish

himself, but we are told that he made the

greatest effort of his life in behalf of the bill

to pay about twelve million dollars on a claim

that was originally only three millions. While

it was so pitifully small, contemporary Con-

told him that it was his mission to punch the wayward star, and, in the relations of his frontier pursuit, to paint the towns of the frontier red in company with his selected friends. He may be truly said to have sacrificed his life to a high sense of this latter part of a cowboy's duty, for his rugged constitution, which had defied the excesses of London de-bauchery and of Indian depravity, gave way in a hopeless struggle with cowboy whisky, and the peers of America and Great Britain mourn his untimely death.

THE ANARCHISTS.

The assassination of Police Commissioner RUMPTZ, in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, has created a sensation in Germany which will be felt all over Europe. Its close connection with the conviction and sentence of the Niederwald conspirators did the discoveries made during their trial have lent an appalling significance to the sporadic outrages which for some years past have disturbed the serenity of rulers.

The irrepressible nihilism which baffles the power of the Russian autocrat is evidently spreading through the sister empires of Europe, and the fanatic desperation of its votaries warns the student of Continental history that they are but the stormy petrels of another revolutionary period. It is no longer a state secret that they are members of an international organization rendered most formidable by the revolutionary material found all over Europe in vast masses of suffering and discontented people, too well educated to be content with the shams and burdens borne so patiently by their ignorant ancestors. Despotism measures of repression seem only to increase the discontent, the popular spirit of resistance and the number of men willing to sacrifice miserable lives in the most desperate and crazy schemes against the powers that be.

It is fatuous to assume that the enlightened people of modern Europe, with the examples of France and the United States before their eyes, can be forever governed by the political superstitions of tyroge generations, or that the force of authority or mere prescription can keep the multitude submissive to the class rule of military organization of society maintained for the benefit of the few and the oppression of the many. The allied sovereigns heaped mountains of debt and suffering on their subjects of a former generation, to shield their loyalty from the contagious example of the first French Republic. After the Bourbon dynasty had been restored in France by the combined efforts of other European dynasties, the thrones ceased to tremble until the Republican outbreak of 1830 in France renewed the danger, which diplomacy and outside influence finally caged up in the LOUIS PHILIPPE compromise. The betrayal of the Second Republic by LOUIS NAPOLEON converted another European revolution into a fiasco, and the great BISMARCK may live to find that he made a great mistake in crushing the Second Empire in France.

The Imperial Tribunal is the point of attack against which all the revolutionary forces and tendencies of Europe are now operating. Their bombs are no longer hurled at a French Emperor. France has been conceded to them, and the three Empires are to-day the seat of as daring, dangerous and wide-spread conspiracies as preceded the outbreaks of 1848. We are told that it means anarchy, but doubtless it has no popular basis, but a reasonable demand for political reconstruction in accordance with the spirit of the age.

UTOPIAN MEDICOS.

The State Board of Health proposes to take charge of all medical business in the State of Missouri, and, as a first installment of its beneficent despotism, it announces that it will allow no physician to practice his profession if he advertises to cure diseases that he does not cure.

This is a remarkable extension of the functions of legislation. At first glance evil minded persons might argue that selfish motives were at the bottom of an attempt to get the practice of medicine in the hands of a little clique. But the liberality and friendly spirit invariably shown by those who call themselves "regular practitioners" toward their brother medics of other schools forbid any such supposition. This remarkable invasion of the customary liberties of the citizen is based on high regard for the public welfare, and is universal in its application. It will probably be extended to all professions, and will become a feature of widespread benefit.

For instance a great many clergymen have from time immemorial claimed the prerogative of awarding salvation and damnation without legislative restraint. This is all wrong, and the coercive restraint of the State Board of Health should be applied to them. Hereafter no clergyman should be allowed to preach in this way unless he can bring a properly attested certificate from St. Peter that his orders of admission are valid, and also the certificate of His Satanic Majesty that he is at all times ready to honor the clergyman's requisitions on his resources.

The public interests imperatively demand that every lawyer who takes a case and loses it shall be disbarred. The mind is lost in contemplation of the benefits that would immediately flow from this improvement.

In the department of politics unworthy practitioners are constantly promising cures that they have no idea of performing. We shall expect to see the Board of Health weeding out these irregular practitioners. We should be much better governed if the law would declare any statesman ineligible for office who should promise during the campaign more than he could perform during the session.

In fact the ultimate idea suggested by the new departure of the State Board of Health is that we should forthwith turn the whole Government of the State over to them without restriction or limitation, and leave to the citizen no rights except those which this wonderful Board may think proper for him to exercise. What with Prohibitionism, anti-banishment and other laws we are rapidly learning the new

doctrine that no citizen has any rights that any other citizen wants to keep him out of, and if we are to renounce all doctrine of personal liberty and repudiate all rights of the people, a government by a State Board of Health is as good a form of despotism as any other.

The old saying that one man may steal a horse while another may not look over a fence is recalled by the almost unnoticed death of a lecturer named COLFAX, who has for some years made a quiet living by traveling over the country and delivering a lecture on GARFIELD. COLFAX had reached the high position of Vice-President when it was discovered that he and GARFIELD and a number of other average statesmen had taken gifts of stock in an enterprise which depended on their legislative action for its success. COLFAX barely escaped impeachment and disappeared forever from political life. GARFIELD was elected President and costly monuments have been erected to his memory in various parts of the country. The impartial historian of a future generation will be puzzled to account for a popular verdict which condemned the one to infamy and raised the other to honor, but perhaps the greatest puzzle will be to explain a state of morals and politics in which such men rose to prominence and obtained control of national affairs among a free and honest people.

It may be all right to vote twelve millions of the people's money in payment of those antiquated French spoliation claims. Still it is a fact that the original sufferers and claimants are all dead, and that four times the amount claimed by them is now voted out of the treasury to pay the speculators who bought from heirs what were regarded as almost hopeless claims. Congress after Congress "in the pure and better days of the Republic" refused to pay \$3,000,000 on this account, but now we are told that contemporary Congresses were unjust to the original sufferers, and that posterity is simply doing justice to their descendants or to the speculators who have brought them out. This may be true, but the precedent is so liable to abuse that some sort of statute of limitations should be enacted to run against claims that have been examined and rejected by thirty or forty Congresses.

The Illinois Board of Health should investigate the cause of the mysterious maladies that so persistently attack first one and then another of the Democratic members of the Legislature, thus preventing them from organizing the house in which they have a majority of one. The perfect sanitary condition of the Republican members under precisely the same circumstances renders the mystery very perplexing indeed. The vanity of being the one man upon whom the fate of the party depends operates in this case on the Republican as well as the Democratic members, but somehow the latter take it upon the list of sick and absent, while the former are always well enough to answer at roll-call. The occult cause for this phenomenal invalidism is just now the subject of much speculation bordering on scandal, and we should like to see the question scientifically cleared up.

Challenges to Gormandise.

In reply to J. Godier, Jr., challenge on Friday last, a gentleman will back a lady to eat six pounds of rump steak in quicker time than he does. The Oldham pie eater can join and make a sweepstakes of it, for not less than \$25 each. If the above will assume a place near Billingsgate, the gentleman will eat and arrange a match.

In answer to J. Godier, Jr., of Billingsgate, James Brookes of Nottingham will take six minutes' start and eat against him according to his challenge, viz., four pounds of rump steak, a two-pound loaf, and a quart of tea in thirty minutes; or James Brookes will eat bacon and cabbage against him for one hour level, the one eating most to be the winner. Either or both these matches to be for \$10 or \$15 a side; to give or take expenses to eat in London or Nottingham. Man and money ready any night at the Dover Castle Hotel, Old Bedford, Nottingham. Business only meet.

In reply to J. Godier (alias Big Head), Ben Kemp of Billingsgate will match himself to eat more steak and bread and drink more tea in half an hour than Godier for \$25 or \$100. He will take \$10 to \$25 he beats him in a spin of one mile directly afterward. Man and money ready any night.

In answer to J. Godier's challenge, if he will extend the time to one hour, a gentleman will back J. Burton (alias Sloper) of Woolwich to eat seven pounds of steak and two two-pound loaves for \$25 to \$50 a side. An answer, appointing place of meeting, will be attended to.

Peter Ellerton (alias Gorge) of Northampton, seeing a challenge from J. Godier (alias Big Head) of Billingsgate to eat four pounds of rump steak and a two-pound loaf, Peter Ellerton (alias Gorge) will be pleased to take him on at his own terms, or Peter the Gorge will match himself to eat four pounds of hot tripe, seven pounds of potatoes, and drink half a gallon of ale in twenty minutes, or take any number of loaves for any sum. And will give or take expenses to eat in London or Northampton. A deposit to the Sporting Life will insure a match.

Ohio the Wickedest State in the Union. From the Chicago Herald.

Statistics of the murders committed in this country during the year 1884 show that Ohio leads with 189, Texas following with 184, and Rhode Island and Delaware having each 11, the smallest number. In the prohibition States of Kansas, Iowa and Maine the number of murders were 78, 58, and 18, respectively. Besides Ohio and Texas, the States having more than one hundred murders were Kentucky, 178; Missouri, 146; Tennessee, 137; Georgia, 135; New York, 127; Pennsylvania, 120; Michigan, 100; and Virginia, 102. Of the populous States Illinois makes, by all odds, the best showing, having only 68 murders in the year, one-half less than the number in several States with populations one-third less than ours.

As compared with 1883 the murders in this country have more than doubled, the number in 1884 being 377. Of these 315 were mysterious and remain so. Forty-eight children were killed by their parents, 88 wives by their husbands, and 12 husbands by their wives. Only 108 legal executions for murder occurred, though 219 lynchings were reported.

Competitive Examination.

From the New York World.

We favor real, genuine Civil Service Reform as heartily as the Governor, the Boston Herald, or the most profound mungwump in existence. But we call the competitive examination hobby an unwholesome exercise in real Civil Service Reform which ought to be dropped.

Under an utterly unfit man get a position there. The high offices in the Government are not sub-

ject to "competitive examination." But the subordinates—clerks, messengers, letter carriers and scrubwomen—must undergo a school-room ordeal. Is this Democratic? Is it just? Is it common sense? Does it fit the framework of a Republican Government?

The best business men of the country, Washington, Jackson, Grant and some of the greatest men in American history, would have been unable to pass an examination of a Custom House Inspector. Jackson could not spell. There are members of both the State and the National Civil Service Com-mission whose grammar is horrible. Commodore Vanderbilt, Dean Richmond and old George Law were illiterate men. William H. Vanderbilt could not become a letter carrier under competitive examination. Money-bag Morton would be puzzled to spell the two words.

It is not to be against Civil Service Reform, but to be its best practical friend, to oppose the humbug of competitive examination.

Too Many Words.

From the Chicago Herald.

John Peter St. John, lately the Prohibition candidate for President, is devoting altogether too many words to the rind and rind. Mr. Clarkson of Iowa. Clarkson is a member of the National Republican Committee who undertook the contract of writing Mr. Blaine President. He must have expected great rewards for his labor, for since the defeat of his candidate he has been verging very closely on madness. In his ravings he has charged Mr. St. John with being a mercenary, with offering to sell out the Republicans and with actually selling to the Democrats. The Prohibition candidate has the reputation of being a man of principle. Mr. Clarkson has the reputation of being a malignant partisan and crank. The Iowa sorehead has made an entirely unsupported charge against St. John. St. John should denounce him as a contemptible liar and close the discussion.

Beatrice's Catch.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Prince Henry of Battenberg, whom Princess Beatrice is to marry, doesn't know any more than Gibson's colt, and hasn't enough money to buy himself a pair of wedding socks; but he has a pedigree reaching back to the days when his ancestors wore knee-breeches and lived on wild blackberries in the Black Forest; so the wedding will be quite the hum-tum thing. He can supply the ancestry, Beatrice will chip in the beauty, and the English taxpayers will be asked only to furnish the happy couple with a few castles and enough money to support themselves.

Praise from the Enemy.

From the New York Tribune.

Mr. Charles Gibson, who is suggested by a number of Democratic papers, particularly in the West, for the Berlin mission, is a leading lawyer of St. Louis, who speaks German and French, has a number of friends among diplomats, and has been decorated by both the German and Austrian Emperors for distinguished legal services. The only office he ever held was that of Solicitor General during Lincoln's administration, while his law partner, Edward Bates, was Attorney-General.

Mistaken Identity.

From the New York Graphic.

It seems that the man who offered to silence the bells of St. John for \$25,000 was the notorious Jim Legate of Kansas—the man who helped Ingalls into the Senate by a trick upon poor old Pomeroy. He attempted the negotiation with the Republican Committee "on his own hook." By acting the self-constituted legate of St. John he hoped to do a neat stroke of business for himself.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Governor STOCKLEY of Delaware recommends the adoption of the civil service reform system in his State.

MR. STANFORD, of Pacific coast fame, declines to be a candidate for the United States Senatorship in California.

JOHN P. JONES has been nominated by the Republican caucus of the Nevada Legislature to succeed him as United States Senator.

REPRESENTATIVE FORAN of Cleveland tells a story of a fellow who wrote him that he wanted an appointment to be a "doorkeeper" in the White House. The Philadelphia Times changes the old Jacksonian doctrine, and says: "To the voters belong the duty of providing good government."

land" at a prayer meeting in New York the other

night.

DR. NEWMAN, having struck a country where they pay \$10,000 for funeral sermons, will probably remain in California.

HENRY GEORGE has been refused the use of Guild-hall by the Mayor of London for a lecture on the subject of trade depression.

COLONEL RODGER has given Senator Voorhees an elegant robe made from the skins of wildcats killed by the Colonel in Arkansas.

CONGRESSMAN PHIL THOMPSON of Kentucky suffered the loss by fire of the Thompson homestead at Harrodsburg, Ky., last week.

It is reported that the coal railroad owned by Blaine, Elkins, Chaffee and Davis, in West Virginia, is seriously crippled by the low prices of coal and is not proving a paying investment.

A WOMAN is prevalent to the effect that General Sherman on his visit to Washington undertook, as of old, to kiss every pretty girl he met, but the exertion is proving too much for his health.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA has begun his round of dining already, the Tavern Club of Boston giving him the first feast on Thursday evening. Mr. Sala has the reputation of being an inviolable after-dinner speaker.

MESSES. ELIOT, PORTER and McCook, the presidents of Harvard, Yale and Princeton Colleges, are about to air their views on the Greek question, and it is likely that a general discussion of the topic among the colleges may follow.

BISMARCK'S voice in the Reichstag is not so powerful of late as it was, but he is still master of his own household, where family etiquette compels that no one shall speak at table till the great B. tactfully permits to some gracious sign.

PIERRE LORILLARD'S experiment of introducing English pheasants and partridges in his game preserves at Jobstown, N. J., has resulted so satisfactorily that he has been induced to order a large consignment of these birds.

THE Pope seems to be no advocate of celibacy in his family, seeing that he has just given birth to a marriage settlement for his nephew, Count Riccardo Peci, betrothed to Countess Maria Visconti di Rieti, and having already previously made similar provisions for two other nephews.

OLD JOHN ADAMS bragged about Boston like any Bostonian of to-day. "The morals of our people," he says, "are much better (than those of Philadelphia); their manners are more polite and agreeable; they are purer English; our language is better; our taste is better; our persons are handsomer; our religion is superior," etc.

JUNIOR DENNY of Oregon is introducing game birds from China into that country, and recently recently received a lot of ninety pheasants, comprising the golden, silver, copper, green, trogon, pan and ring-necked varieties. Some previous importations of the same birds are doing well and increasing rapidly in various sections of the State.

MARTIN MURPHY, one of the oldest and best known pioneers of California, died recently at his home at San Jose. He went to the Pacific over forty years ago from Missouri, leading the emigrant train across the plains. He engaged in cattle raising and continued in the same business to the day of his death, when he owned 80,000 acres of land in four counties and was worth over \$300,000.

THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals are Saying To-day.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

New York, January 15.—The World says: "It is said that O'Donovan Rossa is preparing a document to prove that Capt. Phelan is a traitor to the Irish cause. Of course, it will be indorsed by the London Standard, and made a part of the pleadings, but where is the authority for extrajudicial Irish treason in this country with a butcher knife?"

THE SUN says: "The Democratic party will be judged by the work of its representatives in this Congress, as well as by the work of its representatives in the next."

THE TIMES says: "Mr. Collins, who has charge of the Senate bankruptcy bill, does not at all despair of getting it before the House and securing its passage. He will now be forced to put off any further action till the third Monday in February. If the bill is well employed by those business and organizations understanding the importance of the measure, there is every reason to think that it may be carried."

THE TRIBUNE says: "Having appointed a day for the consideration of measures designed to prevent the destruction of the National bank system, the House ought to take care to decide that its legislation should not miss the desired end. When the bill is passed, it will be a well-deserved recommendation of the measure, there is every reason to think that it may be carried."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. W. H.—Charles Lever is dead.

NORTH BROADWAY SUBSCRIBER.—Yes.

THE MERCURY.—The Mercury is correct.

SUBSCRIBER.—Ennismeth is stopping at the Southern, and his wife is with him.

CONSTANT READER.—Three of a kind best pair at all forms of the game of poker.

STANFORD.—Ask some of your lady friends about the project of a shooting and pillow-case ball.

QUEEN.—Broadway & Trevelyan's theatreum will seat 500 persons. We cannot answer the other question.

C. E.—The fastest amateur try for fifty miles on record in America is 9 hours 39 minutes and 23 seconds, so that it is not at all probable that an ordinary man could walk a mile in twelve minutes and keep up at that gait for fifty miles, that is to say, walk the distance in ten hours.

R.—Progressive euchre is the ordinary game of four-handed euchre played by a party of ladies and gentlemen scattered at several tables. It is called progressive because the two losing parties at each game drop out and the winners meet at their next opponents the winners at some other table. In this way the winners continue to weed one another out throughout the play. The final game of the series is that in which the last two couples, who have not yet lost a game, face each other. The winners of the game are then declared the victors of the evening, and are usually presented with some sort of trophy. If the party is not too large, a rubber (three games) is usually played by the winners at each table, the game being five points. In large gatherings one game is generally played.

SPORT IN NEW ENGLAND.

From the Bridgeport News.

Andrew Carmody's dog to match his dog against any other for stakes of \$50 a side in a beer drinking match has been accepted by the owner of a Havanese chihuahua dog, and it is expected that the trial will take place in this city in the course of a few weeks.

A \$17,000 Stone Sold for \$600.

From the San Francisco Call.

A pearl weighing ninety-three karats, the largest known, and valued at \$12,000, was found by an Indian diver at Misaga, Lower California, recently, and sold by him for \$60 to a person who shipped it to London.

Mr. Cleveland Said to Have an Office Cast.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The brevity of Mr. Cleveland's letter of resignation suggests to his critics no better explanation than that it was monkeyed with by the Executive office cast.

Sam Randall's Coming Promotion.

From the Macon Telegraph.

When the Georgia Legislature meets again it is understood that Sam Randall will be made a Colonel in the thirty-third degree.

One Yowler Who Will Yawp.

From the Burlington Hawkeye (Rip).

